

# MaineDOT SPEAK



Frequently Used  
Maine Department of Transportation  
Terms and Definitions  
*(Including Acronym List)*



**Bureau of Planning**

Term (Acronym)	Definition
<b>¾" Overlay</b>	A first resurfacing (of ¾" depth asphalt) of a new or rebuilt highway or the next resurfacing after a more intensive resurfacing project.
<b>100-Year Floodplain</b>	The lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland and coastal waters including at a minimum, that area subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.
<b>30-Day Notice</b>	A notice given to a person who will be required to move a residence, business or personal property as a result of your agency's project.
<b>511</b>	An FCC authorized three digit travel information number similar to the 911 emergency #.
<b>85th Percentile Speed</b>	The speed at which eighty-five (85) percent of the vehicles on a given highway travel at or below; often the posted speed limit.
<b>90-Day Notice</b>	No owner will be required to move without receiving a written notice at least 90 days prior to the required move.
<b>AASHTO Product Evaluation List (APEL)</b>	A new product database for findings from the evaluation and testing of new and/or proprietary, engineered transportation products.
<b>Abutment</b>	A substructure composed of stone, concrete, brick or timber supporting the end of a span.
<b>Access Control</b>	Power of Government to restrict/control a property owner's right to create entrances and exits on a public road.
<b>Access Management (AM)</b>	The planned location and design of driveways and entrances to public roads.
<b>Accessibility</b>	The extent to which facilities are barrier free and useable by persons with disabilities, including wheelchair users.
<b>Acquisition</b>	The process of obtaining right-of-way necessary to construct or support the project.
<b>Activity center</b>	Activity centers are generally defined as areas that generate economic activity or areas that support a major industry.
<b>Adverse Noise Impact</b>	A condition that exists if sound levels approach or exceed the Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) or a 10-decibel (dBA) increase in ambient noise levels.
<b>Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP)</b>	The major policy advisor to the Federal government in the field of historic preservation.
<b>After Appraisal</b>	Part of the appraisal of a property from which only a portion is acquired for the planned project.
<b>Aggregate</b>	Crushed rock or gravel screened to size for use in road surfaces.
<b>Alternative Analysis (AA)</b>	An analysis of the engineering, environmental and financial feasibility of alternatives under consideration.
<b>Alternative Fuels</b>	Low polluting fuels. Examples include methanol, ethanol, propane or compressed natural gas, liquid natural gas, low sulfur or "clean" diesel and electricity.
<b>American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)</b>	An interest group based in Washington, D.C., whose membership is fairly obvious from the name. Involved in research, advocacy and technical assistance.
<b>American National Standards Institute (ANSI)</b>	The United States clearinghouse and coordinating body for voluntary standards activity on the national level.
<b>American Public Transit Association (APTA)</b>	The national, nonprofit trade association representing the public transit industry.
<b>Americans With Disabilities Act (ADA)</b>	Federal civil rights legislation for disabled persons passed in 1990; calls on public transit systems to make their services more fully accessible.
<b>Androscoggin Transportation Resource Center (ATRC)</b>	A Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) which includes Auburn, Lewiston, Lisbon and parts of Sabattus.
<b>Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)</b>	The total yearly traffic volume on a given highway segment divided by the number of days in the year. AADT is expressed in vehicles per day (vpd).
<b>Apportionment</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to a statutorily prescribed division or assignment of funds. It is based on prescribed formulas in the law and consists of dividing authorized obligation authority for specific programs.
<b>Approaches to Value</b>	Cost, Income Capitalization and Sales Comparison are the three approaches an appraiser can use to estimate the value of a property.
<b>Appropriation</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to an act of Congress that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and make payments out of the Treasury for specified purposes. An appropriation act is the most common means of providing budget authority, but in some cases the authorization legislation itself provides the budget authority.
<b>Aquifer</b>	Rock or sediment that is saturated with water and sufficiently permeable to transmit significant quantities of water to wells and springs.
<b>Area Sources</b>	Small stationary and non-transportation pollution sources that are too small and/or numerous to be included as point sources but may collectively contribute significantly to air pollution (e.g., dry cleaners, crop burning).
<b>Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE)</b>	A federal agency that administers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act; its regulatory programs address wetlands and waterways protection.
<b>Arterial Highways</b>	Provide for substantial statewide or interstate through travel for large traffic volumes at relatively high speed with minimum interference. Depending on their location and function, arterials are categorized as Rural or Urban and as Principal or Minor.
<b>As-Built Plans</b>	Plans revised to show significant changes made during the construction process. Also referred to as record drawings.
<b>Asphalt</b>	A brown or black tar like substance. A variety of bitumen found in a natural state or obtained by evaporating petroleum. A mixture of this with sand or gravel for cementing, paving, etc.
<b>Associated General Contractors (AGC)</b>	A national association of building contractors and heavy highway and bridge contractors with state affiliates.
<b>At-Grade Intersection</b>	The intersection of two roads, or a road and a railway, that cross at the same elevation.
<b>At-Risk Watershed</b>	A term which identifies watersheds contributing to waterbodies that are at risk of excessive algal growth due to stormwater runoff.
<b>Attainment Area</b>	An area considered to have air quality that meets or exceeds the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) health standards used in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a nonattainment area for others.
<b>Authorization</b>	Basic, substantive legislation which establishes or continues the legal operation of a federal program or agency, either indefinitely or for a specific period of time, or which sanctions a particular type of obligation or expenditure within a program. An authorization may set appropriation limits.
<b>Automatic Road Analyzer (ARAN)</b>	Data collection vehicle use to collect roadway condition data while traveling @ highway speeds.

<b>Term (Acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR)</b>	A device installed permanently or temporarily at a point along a highway to count the number of vehicles passing that point during specified time periods. Some ATRs may also gather information on vehicle size and speed.
<b>Average Vehicle Occupancy (AVO)</b>	The number of people traveling by private passenger vehicles divided by the number of vehicles used.
<b>Average Vehicle Ridership (AVR)</b>	The ratio of all people traveling by any mode, including cars, buses, trains and bicycles (or telecommuting), in a given area during a given time period to the number of cars on the road. A key measure of the efficiency and effectiveness of a transportation network.
<b>Backlog (or Unbuilt Road)</b>	Highways identified as in need of reconstruction or improvement to bring them up to modern operational and safety standards and adequate structural capacity.
<b>Backslope</b>	Area beside the road from the bottom of the ditch extending back up to match the original ground.
<b>BAMS</b>	AASHTO's Information System For Managing Transportation Programs.
<b>Bangor-Brewer Area Comprehensive Transportation Study (BACTS)</b>	An MPO that includes Bangor, Brewer, parts of Hampden, Old Town, Orono and Veazie.
<b>Base Fare</b>	The price charged to one adult for one transit ride; excludes transfer charges, zone charges, express service charges, peak period surcharges and reduced fares.
<b>Base Period</b>	The period between the morning and evening peak periods when transit service is generally scheduled on a constant interval.
<b>Baseline</b>	A horizontal line measured with accuracy to provide a base for survey.
<b>Beam</b>	A linear structural member designed to span from one support to another.
<b>Before Appraisal</b>	Part of the appraisal of an affected property which estimates the property value before the acquisition.
<b>Bench Mark</b>	A surveyor's mark made on a permanent landmark of known position and altitude.
<b>Best Management Practice (BMP)</b>	A structural and/or management practice employed before, during and after construction to protect receiving water quality. BMP is applicable to many other engineering activities-not just water quality.
<b>Biennial Transportation Improvement Program (BTIP)</b>	The Maine DOT document submitted to the Maine Legislature every two years in support of MDOT's capital budget request.
<b>Bituminous Pavement</b>	Mixture of asphalt and aggregates that make up the roadway surface (sometimes called tar, pavement, hot top, etc...).
<b>Board of Environmental Protection (BEP)</b>	Part of the executive branch of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) along with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of DEP. The board consists of 10 members appointed to four-year terms by the Governor.
<b>Breakaway Cable Terminal (BCT)</b>	A form of guardrail end treatment.
<b>Bridge</b>	A span length of at least 20 feet, in accordance with Federal law.
<b>Bridge Detour Length</b>	The shortest distance measured along a public way from one abutment of a bridge to the other abutment that would result if the bridge were closed.
<b>Bridge Management System (BMS)</b>	System to determine maintenance, repair, rehabilitation and replacement strategies for bridges using life cycle analysis in consideration of network needs and funding constraints. Provides planning and program decisions needed to optimize investments in the bridge system.
<b>Bridge Posting</b>	There are two common types of bridge postings: vertical clearance and weight.
<b>Bridge Replacement/Bridge Rehabilitation (BRBH)</b>	A federal funding source for bridge replacement/rehabilitation which are structurally deficient and/or functionally obsolete.
<b>Budget Authority</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to legal authority given by Congress to federal agencies to make funds available for obligation or expenditure.
<b>Budget Resolution</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to a concurrent resolution passed by both Houses of Congress, but not requiring the signature of the President.
<b>Bureau of Air Quality Control (BAQC)</b>	A branch of the state's Department of Environmental Protection.
<b>Bureau of Finance and Administration (F&amp;A)</b>	MaineDOT Bureau that provides administrative and financial support services.
<b>Bureau of Maintenance and Operations (M&amp;O)</b>	MaineDOT Bureau responsible for maintenance of the transportation system. More than 50% of the Department's employees are in M&O.
<b>Bureau of Planning</b>	MaineDOT Bureau that develops plans and programs to address Maine's transportation needs.
<b>Bureau of Project Development (PD)</b>	This MaineDOT Bureau develops and delivers the Department's capital improvement projects through to completion of construction.
<b>Bus Discretionary Capital</b>	Federal funding granted under Section 3 of the Federal Transit Act (formerly known as the Urban Mass Transportation Act). These discretionary funds are used for bus related construction projects or to replace, rehabilitate or purchase buses.
<b>Bus, Articulated</b>	A bus usually 55 feet or more in length with two connected passenger compartments that bend at the connecting point when the bus turns a corner.
<b>Bus, Intercity</b>	A bus with front doors only, high backed seats, separate luggage compartments, and usually with restroom facilities for use in high speed long distance service.
<b>Business Incubator</b>	A facility intended to provide space and resources for newly-formed businesses.
<b>Capacity</b>	A transportation facility's ability to accommodate a moving stream of people or vehicles in a given time period. For highways, capacity is usually expressed in vehicles per hour.
<b>Capital Improvement</b>	The creation of, addition to or restoration of structural or functional capacity of a facility.
<b>Categorical Exclusion (CE)</b>	A type of action (project) that, by the nature of the work, will not have a significant environmental impact under the rules of NEPA.
<b>Catwalk</b>	A narrow walkway for access to some part of a structure.
<b>Chicane</b>	A curb extension used for traffic calming, often appearing in succession and alternating from one side of the street to the other, forming S-shaped curves.
<b>Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA)</b>	The comprehensive federal legislation which establishes criteria for attaining and maintaining the federal standards for allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various air pollutants; the act also provides emission standards for specific vehicles and fuels.
<b>Closed Drainage</b>	Generally refers to a drainage system installed in an urban area.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
<b>Collector Highway Improvement Project (CHIP)</b>	May consist of reclamation or the addition of material with a new full depth pavement; some areas within the project limits may be treated with an overlay, or with full reconstruction. Projects performed on Major Collector Highways.
<b>Collector Roads</b>	Roads characterized by a roughly even distribution of their access and mobility functions. These routes gather traffic from local roads and streets and deliver it to the arterial system.
<b>Column</b>	A general term applying to a member resisting compressive stresses and having, in general, a considerable length in comparison with its transverse dimensions.
<b>Commercial Vehicle Operations (CVO)</b>	The term refers to a wide range of advanced electronics and communications technology applied to roads and vehicles. Designed to improve safety and productivity, the Intelligent Vehicle Highway System (IVHS) also can have a positive impact on air quality by reducing congestion.
<b>Community Cohesion</b>	The interactions among persons and groups in a community, including social relationships and patterns.
<b>Compact Urban Line (CUL)</b>	Boundary for defining what is considered State compact within designated area, defined by density of structures along a highway.
<b>Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)</b>	A clean burning alternative fuel for vehicles.
<b>Condemn</b>	To seize property by public authority for public benefit providing just compensation.
<b>Condemnation</b>	The governmental process of using the power of eminent domain to acquire private property for public use without the consent of the owner.
<b>Condition and Acquisition Reporting System (CARS)</b>	A condition reporting system that allows authorized users to enter, view and disseminate critical road, travel, weather and traffic information. CARS users access the system from any location using a standard web browser.
<b>Conformity</b>	A process in which transportation plans and spending programs are reviewed to ensure that they are consistent with federal clean air requirements; transportation projects collectively must not worsen air quality.
<b>Congestion Management System (CMS)</b>	Systematic process for managing congestion. Provides information on transportation system performance and finds alternative ways to alleviate congestion and enhance the mobility of people and goods, to levels that meet state and local needs.
<b>Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ)</b>	A federal transportation funding source to improve air quality in nonattainment areas.
<b>Container on Flat Car (COFC)</b>	A mode of freight transportation in which trailer-size freight containers (without wheels) are transported on railroad cars equipped for this purpose.
<b>Controlled-Access Highway</b>	A highway that provides limited points of access. Freeways, such as I-95, are controlled access highways in which access points occur only at interchanges.
<b>Corridor</b>	A broad geographic area, defined by logical, existing and forecasted travel patterns served by various modal transportation systems that provide important connections within and between regions of the state for people, goods, and services.
<b>Council of Governments (COG)</b>	A voluntary organization of local governments that strives for comprehensive, regional planning, i.e. Androscoggin Valley COG.
<b>Crack Sealing</b>	A treatment to seal cracks that are generally less than 1/2" wide on a roadway that has good geometrics and structural capacity.
<b>Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System (CODES)</b>	A National Highway Traffic Safety Administration program that links medical records to crashes. Maine is one of 7 original CODES states, which now total 27 states.
<b>Critical Rate Factor (CRF)</b>	Ratio of the crash rate of a given location to the statewide crash rate for roads of similar classification and urban/rural rating.
<b>Culvert</b>	Any pipe or other structure under a roadway that has a span of less than 10 feet or multiple pipes or other structures with a combined opening of less than 80 square feet in area.
<b>Cumulative Impacts</b>	The impacts on the environment that result from the incremental impact of a project when added to other past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions.
<b>Daily Traffic Volume</b>	The number of vehicles that use a given roadway over a 24-hour period in both directions.
<b>Deadhead</b>	The movement of a transit vehicle without passengers aboard; often to and from a garage or to and from one route to another.
<b>Deck</b>	That portion of a bridge which provides direct support for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. The deck may be a reinforced concrete slab, timber flooring, a steel plate or grating, or the top surface of abutting concrete members or units.
<b>Decking</b>	A term specifically applied to bridges having wooden floors and used to designate the flooring only.
<b>Dedicated Funding Source</b>	A source of monies which by law is available for use only to support a specific purpose, and cannot be diverted to other uses.
<b>Deed</b>	A document under seal which when delivered, transfers a present interest in property.
<b>Demand Responsive</b>	Non fixed route service utilizing vans or buses with passengers boarding at pre-arranged times at any location within the system's service area.
<b>Department of Transportation (DOT)</b>	When used alone, indicates U.S. Department of Transportation. In conjunction with a place name, indicates state, city, or county transportation agency.
<b>Design Hourly Volume (DHV)</b>	The hour used for geometric design of highways, typically the 30th highest traffic volume of the design year.
<b>Design Speed</b>	The maximum safe speed that can be maintained over a specified section of highway when conditions are so favorable that the design features of the highway govern. The design speed should equal or exceed the posted/regulatory speed limit of the facility.
<b>Design Year</b>	The future year through which a proposed or programmed project is designed to serve its intended purpose.
<b>Development Node</b>	An area that has experienced or is expected to experience development and a resulting growth in employment and/or population.
<b>Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE)</b>	A program of the federal Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) of 1987 and ISTEA of 1991 which sets up an affirmative action program for businesses owned and controlled by minorities and women.
<b>Disadvantaged Population</b>	A group of people, living in one area, who have a median income below the federal poverty level, or who exhibit other indicators of economic disadvantage.
<b>Discretionary Spending</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to any funds whose distribution is not automatic. Discretionary spending encompasses programs controlled by annual appropriations bills and is subject to the constraints imposed by the discretionary spending limits set in the balanced budget law.
<b>Double Stack</b>	COFC freight transportation in which the railroad cars are loaded by stacking a second container on top of the first.
<b>Downtime</b>	A period during which a vehicle is inoperative because of repairs or maintenance.
<b>Drainage</b>	The interception, conveyance and removal of water from the roadway and/or other surfaces.
<b>Drainage-Common Term</b>	The interception and removal of water from the roadway and/or sidewalk surfaces.
<b>Earmark</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to the specific designation by Congress that part of a more general lump-sum appropriation be used for a particular project; the earmark can be designated as a minimum and/or maximum dollar amount.
<b>Easement</b>	A right or privilege that a person may have in another's land, as the right of way.

<b>Term (Acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Eminent Domain</b>	The law empowering the government to take or to authorize the taking of private land for public use providing just compensation to the owner.
<b>Emissions Budget</b>	The part of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) that identifies the allowable emissions levels for certain pollutants emitted from mobile, stationary, and area sources.
<b>Encroachments</b>	A situation which usually occurs when items such as a house, sign or well are discovered to be on your agency's property illegally or without permission.
<b>Environmental Assessment (EA)</b>	The document prepared by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in accordance with FHWA National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) regulations (23 CFR Part 771). The EA provides sufficient evidence of analysis that determines whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).
<b>Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)</b>	A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative effects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.
<b>Environmental Justice (EJ)</b>	Environmental Justice assures that services and benefits allow for meaningful participation and are fairly distributed to avoid discrimination.
<b>Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)</b>	The federal regulatory agency responsible for administering and enforcing federal environmental laws, including the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Endangered Species Act, and others.
<b>Essential Fish Habitat (EFH)</b>	Those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity, as defined by the regional Fishery Management Council.
<b>Estuary</b>	Region of interaction between rivers and near-shore ocean waters, where tidal action and river flow mix fresh and salt water.
<b>Ethanol</b>	An alternative fuel; a liquid alcohol fuel with vapor heavier than air; produced from agricultural products such as corn, grain and sugar cane.
<b>Fare Box Recovery Ratio</b>	Measure of the proportion of operating expenses covered by passenger fares; found by dividing fare box revenue by total operating expenses for each mode and/or system wide.
<b>Fare Box Revenue</b>	Value of cash, tickets, tokens and pass receipts given by passengers as payment for rides; excludes charter revenue.
<b>Fare Elasticity</b>	The extent to which ridership responds to fare increases or decreases.
<b>Fare Structure</b>	The system set up to determine how much is to be paid by various passengers using a transit vehicle at any given time.
<b>Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)</b>	A National Highway Traffic Safety Administration system wherein all motor vehicle fatalities that occur on a publicly accessible road are reported (maintained by the Bureau of Highway Safety in Maine).
<b>Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)</b>	A branch of the US Department of Transportation charged with responsibilities to administer programs and funding impacting aviation.
<b>Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)</b>	A federal agency that regulates federal actions in floodplains.
<b>Federal Fiscal Year (FFY)</b>	The yearly accounting period for federal government which begins October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends (e.g., FY 94 is from October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994).
<b>Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)</b>	A branch of the US Department of Transportation that administers the Federal-Aid Highway Program, providing financial assistance to states to construct and improve highways, urban and rural roads, and bridges.
<b>Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)</b>	A branch of the US Department of Transportation charged with the responsibility of administering programs and funding impacting rail transportation.
<b>Federal Rural State Urban (FRSU)</b>	Outside the designated Federal urban area but within the State urban area.
<b>Federal Transit Administration (FTA)</b>	A branch of the US Department of Transportation that is the principal source of federal financial assistance for planning, development, and improvement of public or mass transportation systems.
<b>Federal Urban Line (FUL)</b>	Boundary of the designated Federal urban Area defined by the US Bureau of Census.
<b>Federal Urban State Rural (FUSR)</b>	Area designated as being within the Federal urban boundary but outside the State urban area.
<b>Federal-Aid System</b>	The federal-aid system consists of those routes within Maine that are eligible for the categorical federal highway funds.
<b>Fee Simple</b>	Absolute ownership of real property with unrestricted rights of disposition.
<b>Fee Simple Absolute or "Fee"</b>	Acquisition of all right title and interest in land.
<b>Ferryboat</b>	A boat providing fixed-route service across a body of water.
<b>Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS)</b>	The document prepared after circulation of a draft EIS and consideration of comments received. FHWA NEPA regulations (23 CFR Part 771.125) require that the FEIS identify a preferred alternative, evaluate all reasonable alternatives considered, discuss and respond to substantive comments on the EIS, summarize public involvement, and describe the mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the proposed action.
<b>Fine Particulates</b>	One of the six EPA "criteria pollutants" for air quality, and one of the pollutants generated by on-road mobile sources. PM-10 or any airborne solid or liquid particles smaller than 10 microns.
<b>Fiscal Constraint</b>	Making sure that a given program or project can reasonably expect to receive funding within the time allotted for its implementation.
<b>Fixed Cost</b>	An indirect cost that remains relatively constant, regardless of the level of operational activity.
<b>Fixed Route</b>	Service provided on a repetitive, fixed-schedule basis along a specific route with vehicles stopping to pick up and deliver passengers to specific locations.
<b>Flexible Funding</b>	Unlike funding that flows only to highways or only to transit by a rigid formula, this is money that can be invested on a range of transportation projects.
<b>Floodplain</b>	The level area adjoining a river channel inundated during periods of high flow.
<b>Floodway</b>	The channel of a stream, plus any adjacent floodplain areas, that must be kept free of encroachment in order that the 100-year flood is carried without substantial increases in flood heights.
<b>Foamed Asphalt</b>	A full depth reclamation process that introduces hot virgin asphalt and water to create a foam, which coats the aggregate particles to add to the structural integrity of the roadway.
<b>Footing</b>	The enlarged or spread out lower portion of a substructure which distributes the structure loads either to the earth or the supporting piling.
<b>Formula Capital Grants</b>	Federal transit funds for transit operators; allocation of funds overseen by FTA.

<b>Term (Acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Formula Funds</b>	Funds distributed or apportioned to qualifying recipients on the basis of formulas described in law; e.g., funds in the Section 18 program for Small Urban and Rural Transit Assistance, which are distributed to each state based on the state's percentage of national rural population.
<b>Free2000</b>	An information system for processing all Expense Accounts, Travel Requests, Petty Cash, most invoice payments, and exception employee Time & Attendance.
<b>Freeways</b>	The freeway (or interstate) is the highest level of arterial. Full control of access, high design speeds and a high level of driver comfort and safety characterize these highways.
<b>Freight Transportation Advisory Committee (FTAC)</b>	Composed of representatives of freight transportation consumers and companies who advise the MDOT on issues of relevance to freight transportation.
<b>Functional Classification</b>	The process by which public streets and highways are grouped into classes according to the character of service they are intended to provide. Generally, highways fall into one of four broad categories-- principal arterial, minor arterials, collector roads, and local roads.
<b>Functional Conflict</b>	Highways provide a balance between providing access (with multiple access points) and mobility (with limited access points). Freeways are designed to maximize mobility and serve regional traffic demands as opposed to local roads that provide multiple access points to adjacent land uses (residences or businesses). Functional conflicts arise when regional traffic that would be better served on a Freeway uses local roads.
<b>Future Arterial Mobility Improvement Strategies (FAMIS)</b>	A process for evaluating Maine's highway network, using readily available information, to identify cost-effective strategies to improve or conserve mobility in arterial highway corridors.
<b>Geographic Information System (GIS)</b>	A computer-based system for capture, storage, retrieval, analysis and display of spatial data.
<b>Geometric Deficiency</b>	A deficiency that occurs when a highway's geometric characteristics (lane width, shoulder width, horizontal curvature, vertical grade, etc.) do not meet prevailing design standards.
<b>Girder</b>	A flexural member which is the main or primary support for the structure, and which usually receives loads from floor beams and stringers.
<b>Global Positioning Systems (GPS)</b>	A "constellation" of satellites that allow people with ground receivers to pinpoint their geographic location.
<b>Grade</b>	The slope of a road along the direction of travel, normally characterized by the vertical rise per unit of longitudinal distance.
<b>Grade-Separated Intersection</b>	The intersection of two roads, or a road and a railway, that cross at different elevations. One roadway overpasses or underpasses the other roadway with a structure(s).
<b>Gross Regional Product (GRP)</b>	Gross Regional Product is one of the major economic indices of the socio-economic development of a region. GRP is equal to the total of added values in the regional economic industries, estimated as a difference between production and intermediate consumption.
<b>Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)</b>	The total weight of a highway vehicle, including passengers and cargo. Maximum allowable gross vehicle weights are governed by state and federal law.
<b>Groundwater A (GW-A)</b>	The highest groundwater classification in Maine. GW-A is applied to water suitable for direct human consumption without treatment.
<b>Groundwater Recharge Protection Areas</b>	Areas of land designated by water resource agencies that rainwater or snowmelt percolates and replenishes the underlying aquifer in the area of a public well. These areas require special protection because they directly affect the quality and safety of the public drinking water supply.
<b>Grout</b>	A mortar having a sufficient water content to render it a free flowing mass.
<b>Haul Road</b>	A state road determined to be used extensively by the forest product industry and therefore needing additional structural improvement to maintain road quality.
<b>Hazard Elimination Program (funded under HSIP) (HES/HEP)</b>	Part of the Highway Safety Improvement Program directed to transportation safety improvements and 90% federally funded. The HEP applies to all public roads.
<b>Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT)</b>	Any materials which - if exposed to a human being - would have adverse effects on his/her health and/or safety as defined by the Office of Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).
<b>Hazardous Waste</b>	Any waste that is ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic and which may pose a substantial or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment when improperly managed.
<b>H-Beam (H-Pile)</b>	A rolled, steel bearing pile having an H shaped cross section.
<b>Headway</b>	Time interval between vehicles moving in the same direction on a particular route.
<b>High Crash Location (HCL)</b>	A High Crash Location is an intersection or highway segment that experiences an abnormally high number of crashes relative to the traffic demands that are served. An HCL by definition has a Critical Rate Factor greater than or equal to 1.0, and has experienced at least 8 crashes in the most recent 3-year period.
<b>High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV)</b>	Vehicles carrying two or more people. The number that constitutes an HOV for the purposes of HOV highway lanes may be designated differently by different transportation agencies.
<b>Highway Capacity Manual (HCM)</b>	A publication of TRB that provides standard guidance on how to evaluate the capacity of highways and the quality (level of service) of traffic flow.
<b>Highway Improvements</b>	Actions taken to bring an existing highway up to modern standards applicable to the functional class for the road.
<b>Highway Mobility Projects</b>	Projects designed to improve traffic flow at locations with capacity limitations or other operational deficiency.
<b>Highway New Construction</b>	Adds new highway capacity on new alignment and new mileage to the state road network.
<b>Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS)</b>	The HPMS is a national level highway information system that includes data on the extent, condition, performance, use, and operating characteristics of the Nation's highways.
<b>Highway Preservation</b>	Actions taken to preserve the investment in an existing highway, such as repaving, crack sealing, drainage repair, etc.
<b>Highway Reclamation</b>	Involves pulverizing the existing pavement in place and mixing it with 2 inches or more of aggregate to create a homogeneous mass. This mass is then graded and compacted and overlaid with a new asphalt-wearing course.
<b>Highway Reconstruction</b>	Typically includes constructing a new pavement structure from the subgrade up for more than half of the project length.
<b>Highway Rehabilitation</b>	May involve significant improvements to the pavement structure, including a new pavement structure (from the subgrade up) for up to half of the project length.

<b>Term (Acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)</b>	Safety portion of the MaineDOT BTIP. The HSIP is divided into two program areas: the Hazard Elimination Program, or HEP addresses road system safety deficiencies; the Rail Highway Intersections Program, or RHIP, addresses safety and surface condition issues of at-grade railroad crossings on public roads.
<b>Highway Trust Fund</b>	The federal trust fund established by the Highway Revenue Act of 1956; this fund has two accounts--the Highway Account and the Mass Transit Account. Trust fund revenues are derived from federal highway-user taxes and fees such as motor fueled taxes.
<b>Hot Maintenance Mulch (HMM)</b>	A pavement treatment used as a holding action on unbuilt roads until a more significant treatment can be applied. It consists of a 5/8" nominal overlay. (Also referred to as "Maintenance Paving").
<b>Hourly Traffic Volume</b>	The number of vehicles that use a given road over a 1 hour period.
<b>I-95 Corridor Coalition</b>	A regional partnership of major public and private transportation agencies, toll authorities and industry associations serving the eastern portion of the United States from Maine to Florida.
<b>Impaired Waterbody</b>	A waterbody that is not meeting its water quality classification as determined by MDEP.
<b>Innovative Bridge Research &amp; Construction Program (IBRCP)</b>	An initiative by the FHWA to provide direction and funding to help State, county and local bridge owners incorporate innovative materials and materials technologies in their bridge projects.
<b>Inslope</b>	Area beside the roadway from the edge of the shoulder to the bottom of the ditch.
<b>Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM)</b>	Selecting the right tool for the location to accomplish the vegetation management needs of the Department. Tools includes the use of mowing, hand cutting, herbicides, sustainable vegetation, & ornamental plantings.
<b>Intelligent Transportation System Commercial Vehicle Operations (ITS/CVO)</b>	A series of intelligent transportation systems specifically for improving commercial vehicle operations.
<b>Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)</b>	The application of advanced technologies to improve the efficiency and safety of transportation systems.
<b>Interactive Voice Response System (IVR)</b>	A computer software system that responds to voice commands.
<b>Intermodal</b>	Relating to the ability to connect, and the connections between, modes of transportation.
<b>Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA)</b>	Legislative initiative by the US Congress that restructured funding for transportation programs; authorized an increased role for regional planning commissions/MPOs in funding decisions; and required comprehensive regional and statewide long-term transportation plans.
<b>International Roughness Index (IRI)</b>	A measure of highway smoothness. The lower the number the better.
<b>Interstate Highway System (IHS)</b>	The system of highways that connects the principal metropolitan areas, cities, and industrial centers of the United States.
<b>Interstate Maintenance (IM)</b>	A federal funding source for the interstate system.
<b>Jitney</b>	Privately owned, small or medium sized vehicle usually operated on a fixed route but not on a fixed schedule.
<b>Just-In-Time Delivery</b>	Commercial deliveries that arrive immediately prior to their use. Just-in-time deliveries help producers minimize storage or warehousing space.
<b>Kittery Area Comprehensive Transportation Study (KACTS)</b>	An MPO which includes parts of Berwick, Eliot, Lebanon, Kittery and South Berwick (tied to Portsmouth, Dover and Rochester N.H.).
<b>Labor Market Area (LMA)</b>	Labor market areas are regional areas with a high concentration of employment opportunities. These are economically integrated units within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence.
<b>Land Use</b>	Refers to the manner in which portions of land or the structures on them are used, i.e. commercial, residential, retail, industrial, etc.
<b>Layover Time</b>	Time built into a schedule between arrival at the end of a route and the departure for the return trip, used for the recovery of delays and preparation for the return trip.
<b>Level II Highway Resurfacing</b>	A treatment to a built highway generally for the second time after it is constructed. This level emphasizes pavement expenditures but also maintains drainage structures and ditches, replaces culverts, etc.
<b>Level of Service (LOS)</b>	A rating of the quality of traffic flow on a highway facility ranging from A (excellent) through F (failure).
<b>Life Cycle Cost (LCC)</b>	The total cost to build and maintain an asset for a specified time period.
<b>Limited-Access Facility</b>	A highway where access to abutting properties is restricted or limited by control of the right-of-way.
<b>Link</b>	A new or existing highway segment between two defined end-points.
<b>Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)</b>	An alternative fuel.
<b>Load Factor</b>	The ratio of passengers actually carried versus the total passenger capacity of a vehicle.
<b>Local Roads and Streets</b>	All public roads and streets not classified as arterials or collectors will have a local classification.
<b>Locally Unwanted Land Use (LULU)</b>	Used to describe development projects that tend to arouse community opposition, such as hazardous waste disposal facilities or nuclear power plants.
<b>Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP)</b>	A document resulting from regional or statewide collaboration and consensus on a region or state's transportation system, and serving as the defining vision for the region's or state's transportation systems and services. In metropolitan areas, the plan indicates all of the transportation improvements scheduled for funding over the next 20 years.
<b>Low Emission Vehicle (LEV)</b>	A clean fuel vehicle meeting the low-emission vehicle standards of the CAAA of 1990.
<b>Low Use Bridge</b>	A bridge with an AADT of fewer than 100 motor vehicles.
<b>Maine Better Transportation Association (MBTA)</b>	Previously known as Maine Better Highways, this is a coalition of public and private agencies and organizations committed to long-term transportation funding.
<b>Maine Highway Design Guide</b>	A tool developed by the Maine Department of Transportation that provides guidance for the design of roads and highways in the State of Maine in addition to the Federal Highway Administration design criteria.
<b>Maine Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC)</b>	A Commission established to administer the Land Use Regulation Law by preparing land use standards prescribing standards for the use of air, lands and waters within the plantations and unorganized townships of Maine.
<b>Maine Local Roads Center (MLRC)</b>	A unit within the Bureau of Planning that offers assistance to municipalities, including technical assistance, information, relating to the maintenance, construction, and management of local roads.

Term (Acronym)	Definition
<b>Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (MRSA)</b>	The compilation of the state's laws in a format which allows for updating.
<b>Maine State Design Standards</b>	State adopted (February 1997) travelway and shoulder design width criteria for non-National Highway System facilities.
<b>Maine State Ferry Service (MSFS)</b>	A unit within the MaineDOT Office of Passenger Transportation. The MSFS services six islands off the Maine coast.
<b>Maine Transportation Network Solution (METRANS)</b>	This is a road inventory and network maintenance information system developed by Exor Corp. being implemented in 2003 and integrated with other Departmental information systems.
<b>Maine Transportation Safety Coalition (MTSC)</b>	Volunteer, non-profit organization whose mission is to promote safe transportation in Maine.
<b>Maine Turnpike Authority (MTA)</b>	A legal body established chiefly with the purpose of constructing, maintaining, reconstructing and operating a toll turnpike from Kittery to Augusta.
<b>Maine's Sensible Transportation Policy Act (STPA)</b>	Maine's Sensible Transportation Policy Act is a state law enacted in 1991 by the citizens of Maine that provides a decision making framework for examining a range of alternatives. The STPA is applicable to transportation planning decisions, capital investment decisions, and project selection decisions made by the MDOT.
<b>Maintenance</b>	To preserve and repair vehicles, machinery, equipment, and transportation facilities to their designated or accepted standards. It may be scheduled, planned, progressive, periodic, or it may be unscheduled or corrective.
<b>Maintenance Area</b>	A probationary status for a region that is nonattainment for air quality but is taking the required steps to comply with the Clean Air Act.
<b>Maintenance Paving</b>	See Hot Maintenance Mulch.
<b>Maintenance Responsibility</b>	The responsibility to provide all resources needed to perform maintenance on a structure.
<b>Major Collector Highway</b>	Outside federal urban areas and serve important intracounty travel corridors that connect consolidated schools, shipping points, important agricultural areas, etc. with local roads and the arterial system.
<b>Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)</b>	A publication of the Federal Highway Administration that provides standard guidance on the use of signs, signals, and markings to regulate, warn, and guide highway traffic.
<b>Mapping &amp; Media Services (M&amp;M)</b>	This office, within F&A, provides cartographic, GIS, and spatial data development products and services, full graphic, photographic, and video acquisition, production, development and support. Also, the managing office for audio/visual equipment needed for meetings, conferences, or field work.
<b>Mass Transit Account</b>	The federal account, established by the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, into which a designated portion of the federal Highway Trust Fund revenue from motor fuel taxes is placed (1.5 cents in 1994). This account issued for federal mass transportation assistance.
<b>Methanol</b>	An alternative fuel; a liquid alcohol fuel with vapor heavier than air; primarily produced from natural gas.
<b>Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)</b>	Regional policy body, required in urbanized areas with populations over 50,000, and designated by local officials and the governor of the state. Formed in cooperation with the state, develops transportation plans and programs for a metropolitan area.
<b>Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)</b>	The official intermodal transportation plan that is developed and adopted through the metropolitan transportation planning process for the metropolitan planning area, in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 134, 23 USC 135 and 49 U.S.C. 5303.
<b>Microscale Air Quality Analysis</b>	An analysis of air for chemical constituents, typically conducted for a small study area such as an intersection.
<b>Microsurfacing</b>	Consists of a thin slurry-type seal over the whole roadway. It is used on a roadway with good geometry and adequate structural capacity that is experiencing some minor rutting and/or cracking.
<b>Mill Rate</b>	The property tax rate, per \$1,000 of assessed value.
<b>Minor Arterial</b>	Minor arterials are highways that tend to link Collector Roads to Principal Arterials and serve lower traffic volumes than typical arterials. Minor Arterials are also typically designed at lower travel speeds than Principal Arterials.
<b>Minor Collector Road</b>	Rural collectors which accumulate traffic from local roads and bring all developed areas within reasonable distances of higher classification highways. These roadways typically serve smaller communities or locally significant traffic generators.
<b>Minor Span</b>	A structure with a span length of at least 10 feet but less than 20 feet.
<b>Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)</b>	A business owned and operated by one or more individuals who are defined as minorities under U.S. Department of Transportation regulations. See also "disadvantaged business enterprise".
<b>Mitigation</b>	Actions that avoid, minimize, or compensate for potential adverse impacts.
<b>Mobile Source</b>	Mobile sources are referred to as contributors to pollution. Some examples include motor vehicles, aircraft, seagoing vessels, and other transportation modes. The mobile source-related pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbons (HC), nitrogen oxides (NOx), and small particulate matter (PM-10).
<b>Modal Split</b>	A term which describes how many people use alternative forms of transportation. Frequently used to describe the percentage of people using private automobiles as opposed to the percentage using public transportation.
<b>Motor Transport Services (MTS)</b>	This is a division within the MDOT's Bureau of Maintenance and Operations charged with the purchase, maintenance and management of the entire equipment fleet.
<b>Mulch</b>	See Hot Maintenance Mulch.
<b>Multimodal</b>	Relating to the availability of multiple transportation options, especially within a system or corridor.
<b>Multiple Eccentric Loader Terminal (MELT)</b>	A form of guardrail end treatment.
<b>National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS)</b>	Federal standards that set allowable concentrations and exposure limits for various pollutants in outdoor air.
<b>National Association of Regional Councils (NARC)</b>	The nationwide organization for MPOs, COGs and other such entities; based in Washington, DC.
<b>National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP)</b>	Administered by TRB and sponsored by the member departments (i.e., individual state DOTs) in cooperation with FHWA to conduct research in acute problem areas that affect transportation.
<b>National Environmental Policy Act (1970) (NEPA)</b>	A federal law established to insure that federally funded projects have a minimal impact on the environment; natural, cultural and economic.
<b>National Highway Institute (NHI)</b>	A unit within the FHWA that supports training courses and programs for highway transportation professionals.

<b>Term (Acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>National Highway System (NHS)</b>	A highway system, consisting primarily of existing Interstate routes and a portion of the federally designated principal arterial highways.
<b>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)</b>	NHTSA sponsors research in: driver and vehicle related aspects of highway safety; safety of the motor vehicle and its components; and reduction in driver, passenger and pedestrian deaths and injuries.
<b>National ITS Architecture</b>	A systems framework to guide the planning and deployment of ITS infrastructure. The national ITS architecture is a blueprint for the coordinated development of ITS technologies in the U.S.
<b>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)</b>	National stormwater program mandated under the federal Clean Water Act.
<b>National Register of Historic Places</b>	A list of structures, sites and districts of national historical significance as determined by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under the National Historic Preservation Act.
<b>National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP)</b>	An AASHTO program that provides quality and responsive engineering for the testing and evaluation of products, materials, and devices.
<b>National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)</b>	A program administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for mapping and classifying wetland resources in the United States.
<b>Natural Resources Council of Maine (NRCM)</b>	One of Maine's leading environmental advocacy organizations.
<b>New England Transportation Consortium (NETC)</b>	A partnership of the New England state DOT's and land grant universities formed as a regional approach to developing innovative solutions to common transportation problems.
<b>Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)</b>	Nitric oxide (NO) and Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) are collectively referred to as oxides of nitrogen (NOx).
<b>Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC)</b>	Noise levels measured in decibels that are used as a basis of comparison for evaluating the impact from predicted design year noise and for determining whether noise abatement measures should be considered.
<b>Noise Abatement Measures</b>	Actions that reduce traffic noise impacts.
<b>Noise Receptor</b>	Locations that may be affected by noise: sensitive receptors include residences, parks, schools, churches, libraries, hotels, and other public buildings.
<b>Non Attainment Area (NAA)</b>	Any geographic area that has not met the requirements for clean air as set out in the Clean Air Act of 1990.
<b>Non-Point Source pollution (NPS)</b>	Pollution of waterbodies that is diffuse and is related to land use; including development, transportation, agriculture, etc.
<b>Northeast Association of State Transportation Officials (NASTO)</b>	The purpose of the organization shall be the advancement of engineering and construction knowledge and practice, in financing, organizing, planning, constructing, reconstructing and maintaining highways and other transportation systems.
<b>Obligation</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to a binding agreement that will result in an outlay; an agreement by the federal government to pay for goods or services immediately or at some future time when the goods or services are delivered. Also known as a "commitment".
<b>Obligation Limitation</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to a limit placed in appropriations bills on the amount of federal assistance that may be obligated during a specified time period. It does not affect the scheduled apportionment or allocation of funds; it just controls the rate at which these funds may be used.
<b>Off Peak Period</b>	Non rush periods of the day when travel activity is generally lower. Also called "base period".
<b>Office of Environment (ENV)</b>	MaineDOT office that is responsible for integrating transportation and environmental objectives as the department plans, develops, and maintains Maine's transportation system.
<b>Office of Freight Transportation (OFT)</b>	MaineDOT Office formed in 1996 to formulate policy, programs, and projects that use Maine's freight transportation network as a cohesive system.
<b>Office of Human Resources (OHR)</b>	MaineDOT Office that supports and advises the commissioner in matters of human resources, programs, and policies in the area of civil rights, affirmative action, employee relations, personnel and training.
<b>Office of Passenger Transportation (OPT)</b>	MaineDOT Office formed in 1996 to lead the development of a multimodal approach to address Maine's passenger transportation needs.
<b>Operating Assistance</b>	Financial assistance for transit operating expenses (not capital costs); such aid may originate with federal, local or state governments.
<b>Operating Deficit</b>	The sum of all operating expenses minus operating revenues.
<b>Operating Revenue</b>	Receipts derived from or for the operation of transit service, including fare box revenue, revenue from advertising, interest and charter bus service and operating assistance from governments. Monies are also used to fund the general day to day costs of running transportation systems. For transit costs include fuel, salaries and replacement parts; for roads operating costs involve maintaining pavement, filling potholes, paying for workers' salaries and so forth.
<b>Other Principal Arterial</b>	Highways that provide access between arterials and a major port, airport, public transportation facility or other Intermodal transportation facility. Other Principal Arterials tend to serve lower traffic demands than Principal Arterials.
<b>Outlay</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to a payment made to meet an obligation; the point at which an actual payment of money is made.
<b>Outstanding River Segment (ORS)</b>	A section of river designated by the Legislature as having unparalleled natural and recreational values and social and economic benefits.
<b>Ozone (O3)</b>	Ozone is a colorless gas with a sweet odor.
<b>Palustrine</b>	The group of vegetated wetlands traditionally called by such names as marsh, swamp, bog, fen, and prairie.
<b>Particulate Trap</b>	A filter which removes a portion of the particulates (solids, soot, etc.) from a vehicle's exhaust stream and generally includes a regenerative unit and associated control system to burn the collected solids.
<b>Passenger Transportation Advisory Committee (PTAC)</b>	Composed of representatives of passenger transportation companies and other businesses which advise the MDOT on issues of relevance to passenger transportation.
<b>Passing Sight Distance</b>	The distance a passing vehicle on a two lane road will travel during a passing movement, plus an equal distance that an oncoming vehicle will travel during that time, plus a clearance distance or safety factor.

<b>Term (Acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Pavement Condition Rating (PCR)</b>	Compiled from the severity and extent of pavement distresses such as cracking, rutting, and patching. Uses a scale of 5 (perfect) to 0 (fully deteriorated).
<b>Pavement Management System (PMS)</b>	Set of tools to monitor the condition of Maine's roads, make recommendations for treatments, and evaluate the effectiveness of those treatments.
<b>Peak Flow</b>	The maximum rate of flow resulting from a storm event of a predetermined frequency of occurrence.
<b>Peak Hour</b>	The hour of the day when traffic volume on a given roadway is highest. A separate peak hour can be defined for morning and evening periods.
<b>Peak Hour Volume</b>	The traffic volume that occurs during the peak hour, expressed in vehicles per hour (vph). Peak hour volumes are typically 10 to 15 percent of daily volumes.
<b>Performance Measures</b>	Indicators of how well the transportation system is performing with regard to such things as average speed, reliability of travel, and accident rates.
<b>Pile</b>	A linear member usually shaped hexagon, square, round or "H" constructed of timber, steel, concrete or composite of these materials, driven into the earth to carry structure load.
<b>Plan &amp; Program Development Division (P&amp;PD)</b>	A division of the Bureau of Planning consisting of three units: BTIP, Major Projects; Environmental Coordination & Analysis; and Statewide Planning.
<b>Planning Funds (PL)</b>	Primary source of funding for metropolitan planning designated by the FHWA.
<b>Plans, Specifications, &amp; Estimate (PS&amp;E)</b>	The package delivered to contracts section needed to advertise a project.
<b>PM10</b>	An air pollutant composed of suspended particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter.
<b>PM2.5</b>	An air pollutant composed of suspended particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter.
<b>Portland Area Comprehensive Transportation Study (PACTS)</b>	An MPO which includes Cape Elizabeth, Long Island, Portland, South Portland, Westbrook and parts of Falmouth, Gorham and Scarborough.
<b>Posted</b>	A limiting dimension, speed or loading.
<b>Posted Speed Limit</b>	The maximum speed for a facility based on engineering and traffic investigation and enforced through law.
<b>Preconstruction Engineering (PCE)</b>	A term used to indicate all necessary work such as surveys, preliminary engineering, preliminary and final design and environmental work is done and the project is ready to be funded for construction.
<b>Preliminary Design Report (PDR)</b>	Generated by the project team. Includes horizontal & vertical alignment, drainage layout, schedule, R/W impacts, budget, etc. Generally done when plans are 50-60% complete.
<b>Preliminary Engineering (PE)</b>	Engineering work done prior to advertising a project.
<b>Primary/Direct Impacts</b>	The immediate effects on the social, economic, and physical environment caused by the construction and operation of a highway; these impacts are usually experienced within the right-of-way or in the immediate vicinity of the highway or other element of the proposed action.
<b>Principal Arterials</b>	Highways in rural and urban areas that connect urban areas, international border crossings, major ports, airports, public transportation facilities or other Intermodal transportation facilities.
<b>Priority Watershed</b>	The watershed of a waterbody determined by MDEP to be sensitive to inputs of phosphorus.
<b>Project Express (ProjEx)</b>	The Department's program development, project scheduling, & resource management information system.
<b>Project Identification Number (PIN)</b>	A primary means of identifying and tracking projects within programs and information systems.
<b>Project Management Information System (PROMIS)</b>	A mainframe based financial information system in use since the early 1980s.
<b>Propane</b>	An alternative fuel; a liquid petroleum gas (LPG) which is stored under moderate pressure and with vapor heavier than air; produced as a by-product of natural gas and oil production.
<b>Public Information &amp; Education (PI&amp;E)</b>	MaineDOT has undertaken PI&E to improve public awareness of transportation safety issues in Maine to modify driver attitudes and behavior over time. The Be A Road Model campaign and the Maine Back Seat Driver Campaign are two examples of PI&E activities.
<b>Public Participation</b>	The active and meaningful involvement of the public in the development of transportation plans and programs.
<b>Public Transportation</b>	Transportation by bus, rail, or other conveyance, either publicly or privately owned, which provides to the public general or special service on a regular and continuing basis. Also known as "mass transportation," "mass transit" and "transit".
<b>Quality Control/Quality Acceptance (QC/QA)</b>	Specifications provide material acceptance based on statistical methods, clearly defines roles and responsibilities of the agency and the contractor and promotes contractor innovation.
<b>Rail Highway Intersections Program (RHIP)</b>	Part of the Highway Safety Program directed at rail-highway at-grade intersections. Also known as Rail-Highway Intersection Program.
<b>Railing (Handrail)</b>	A wooden, brick, stone, concrete or metal fence like construction built at the outside edge of the bridge to guard or guide the movement of both pedestrian and vehicular traffic.
<b>Reasonable Transportation Alternatives</b>	Reasonable transportation alternatives are ones which adequately respond to the identified deficiency or need in the transportation network, are cost effective, and are capable of being implemented within a reasonable time period.
<b>Record of Decision (ROD)</b>	The document, prepared by the Federal Highway Administration, that presents the basis for the Federal agency action, summarizes any mitigation measures to be incorporated, and documents any required Section 4(f) approvals.
<b>Redundant Bridge</b>	A bridge in which the AADT multiplied by the detour length in miles is less than 200.
<b>Regional Planning Commissions (RPC)</b>	Organizations whose purposes are to promote cooperative efforts toward regional development and prepare, maintain and distribute comprehensive regional plans with adequate public input.
<b>Regional Transportation Advisory Committee (RTAC)</b>	Advisory committees consisting of citizens representing diverse interests such as environmental, business, municipal, state, different transportation modes or the general public which advise MaineDOT on public involvement and transportation policy.
<b>Reinforcing Bar (Re-Bar)</b>	A steel bar, plain or with a deformed surface, which bonds to the concrete and supplies tensile strength to the concrete.
<b>Relocations</b>	The displacement of a residence, business or other structure from a property owner, for public use, that requires the residents or business to be moved to an alternate location.

<b>Term (Acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>REMI Model</b>	The REMI Model (Regional Economic Models Inc.) is a widely used and accepted econometric model maintained and updated by the Center for Business and Economic Research at the University of Southern Maine.
<b>Rescission</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to the cancellation, in whole or part, of budget authority previously granted by Congress.
<b>Retaining Wall</b>	A structure designed to restrain and hold back a mass of earth.
<b>Reverse Commuting</b>	Movement in a direction opposite the main flow of traffic, such as from the central city to a suburb during the morning peak period.
<b>Ridership</b>	The number of rides taken by people using a public transportation system in a given time period.
<b>Ridesharing</b>	A form of transportation, other than public transit, in which more than one person shares the use of the vehicle, such as a van or car, to make a trip. Also known as "carpooling" or "vanpooling".
<b>Right of Way (ROW)</b>	That portion of land owned by the State adjacent to and including the roadway.
<b>Rights</b>	Temporary interests in a property taken for the duration of a project. These interests expire at project completion.
<b>Rip-Rap</b>	Brickbats, stones, blocks of concrete or other protective covering material of like nature deposited upon river and stream beds, banks, lakes, tidal or other shores to prevent erosion and scour.
<b>Road Weather Information System (RWIS)</b>	A group of sensors that transmit environmental conditions to a central location. These sensors are typically located on a 30 foot tower adjacent to a highway and provide information on pavement temperatures, air temperatures, dew point, and freeze point. Some sites will also have video.
<b>Rolling Stock</b>	The vehicles used in a railroad or bus system, including buses, locomotives and rail cars.
<b>Roundabout</b>	A circular intersection with yield control of all entering traffic, counter-clockwise circulation, around a curbed island and other design features to ensure travel speeds less than 30 mph.
<b>Route Log Mile (RLM)</b>	Method of locating attributes along a route. Every routed highway in Maine begins at Route Log Mile 0.00 and advances either from South to North or West to East.
<b>Route Miles</b>	The total number of miles included in a fixed route transit system network.
<b>Rural</b>	Outside of the designated Federal and State urban area.
<b>Rural Road Initiative (RRI)</b>	A financial and administrative partnership with municipalities throughout Maine for the reconstruction of the State Aid Minor Collector Road network.
<b>Safe, Accountable, Flexible &amp; Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2003 (SAFETEA)</b>	The Bush administration's proposal for transportation funding reauthorization. This would replace TEA-21.
<b>Safety Factor</b>	A factor applied to the failure stress assumed to exist in a structure to provide a conservative margin in the strength of a structure compensating for irregularities existing in structural materials and workmanship, uncertainties involved in mathematical analysis and stress distribution, service deterioration and other unevaluated conditions.
<b>Safety Management System (SMS)</b>	An ongoing, systematic and comprehensive process to reduce the frequency and severity of crashes on Maine's transportation system.
<b>Scour</b>	Erosion of a river, stream, tidal inlet, lake or other waterbed area by water current or other water in motion.
<b>Secondary Impacts</b>	Impacts that are caused by the proposed action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable; secondary impacts may include induced changes to land use patterns, population density or growth rate, and related effects on natural systems, including ecosystems.
<b>Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C., Section 303) (Section 4(f)) (4f)</b>	Legislation protecting publicly owned parks, public recreation areas, historic properties or wildlife and waterfowl refuges. The statute states that no Department of Transportation project may use land from these areas unless there is demonstrated to be no prudent and feasible alternative to using the land, and the project includes all possible planning to minimize harm resulting from the use.
<b>Sensible Transportation Policy Act (STPA)</b>	A Maine law passed by referendum vote in November of 1991. The passage led to the eventual creation of the RTACs.
<b>Sensible Transportation Policy Rule (STPR)</b>	An outgrowth of the STPA, the rule was promulgated in 1992 to establish the procedures called for under the STPA.
<b>Sensitive or Threatened Regions or Watersheds</b>	A term which identifies watersheds sensitive to the impacts of stormwater runoff.
<b>Sequestration</b>	A federal budgetary term that refers to the permanent cancellation of budget authority.
<b>Shuttle</b>	A public or private vehicle that travels back and forth over a particular route, especially a short route or one that provides connections between transportation systems, employment centers, etc.
<b>Sight Distance</b>	The distance that a driver can see along the roadway before curvature or obstructions block the view.
<b>Single-Occupant Vehicle (SOV)</b>	A vehicle with one occupant, the driver, who is sometimes referred to as a "drive alone."
<b>Six Year Plan</b>	Six-Year Transportation Improvement Plan. The Six-Year Plan provides a linkage between the 20-Year Transportation Plan, which is policy based, and the BTIP which is fiscally based.
<b>Skinny Mix</b>	See Hot Maintenance Mulch.
<b>Slope</b>	A term commonly applied to the inclined surface of an excavated cut or an embankment.
<b>Smart growth</b>	A set of policies and programs design to protect, preserve, and economically develop established communities and valuable natural and cultural resources.
<b>Spalls</b>	Circular or oval depressions in concrete caused by a separation of a portion of the surface concrete, revealing a fracture parallel with a slight incline to the surface.
<b>Span</b>	The distance between bearing points or the open distance between piers, bents, or abutments.
<b>Sprawl</b>	Urban form that connotatively depicts the movement of people from the central city to the suburbs. Concerns associated with sprawl include loss of farmland and open space due to low-density land development, increased public service costs, and environmental degradation as well as other concerns associated with transportation.
<b>Stakeholders</b>	Individuals and organizations involved in or affected by the transportation planning process. Include federal/state/local officials, MPOs, transit operators, freight companies, shippers, and the general public.
<b>Standard Details</b>	Design drawing details which are common to many jobs.
<b>State Aid Road (SA)</b>	Those highways not included in the system of state highways which primarily serve as collector and feeder routes connecting local service roads to the arterial state highway system. Generally, State-Aid Highways in rural areas are maintained by MaineDOT in the summer and by the town in the winter. Any State-Aid Highways in the urban compact area are maintained by the town.

<b>Term (Acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>State Highway (SH)</b>	A system of connected main highways throughout the state which primarily serve arterial or through traffic. With the exception of urban compact areas, State Highways are typically maintained by MaineDOT.
<b>State Implementation Plan (SIP)</b>	A plan created under The 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) that establishes emission reduction requirements for ozone and carbon monoxide non-attainment areas.
<b>State Maintenance Line (SML)</b>	Boundary line that designates who has maintenance responsibility of State Highways and State Aid highways. Determined by population and structure spacing along highway.
<b>State of the System Report</b>	Produced in 2002, this report evaluates system condition & performance, and identifies the present and future needs of Maine's transportation system.
<b>State Planning and Research funds (SP&amp;R)</b>	Primary source of funding for statewide long-range planning.
<b>State Planning Office (SPO)</b>	A branch of the Executive Department of the State.
<b>Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP)</b>	A multiyear, statewide, intermodal program of transportation projects which is consistent with all other required transportation plans developed within the state. The STIP has a three year life.
<b>Statewide Transportation Plan</b>	The official statewide intermodal transportation plan that is developed through the statewide transportation planning process.
<b>Stormwater Runoff</b>	The portion of precipitation or melting snow that runs off the surface of a drainage area and flows toward stream channels, lakes, or other waterbodies as surface flow.
<b>Stringer</b>	A longitudinal beam supporting the bridge deck, and in large bridges or truss bridges, framed into or upon the floor beams.
<b>Strut</b>	A pipe or other structure that has a clear span between 5 and 10 feet, or multiple pipes or structures with a combined opening between 19 and 80 square feet in area.
<b>Subgrade</b>	The material below the 'structure' of the road (the structure includes both the pavement and the gravel base and subbase).
<b>Substructure</b>	The abutments, piers, grillage, bents or other constructions built to support the span or spans of a bridge superstructure, whether consisting of beam, girder, truss, trestle, or other types of construction.
<b>Superelevation</b>	Refers to the highway cross slope. The outside of the curve is higher than the inside to help keep vehicles traveling at design speed on the roadway.
<b>Superior PERforming Asphalt PAVement (SUPERPAVE)</b>	System developed to give highway engineers and contractors the tools to design asphalt pavements that will perform better under extremes of temperature and heavy traffic loads.
<b>Superstructure</b>	The entire portion of a bridge structure which primarily receives and supports highway, railway or other traffic loads and transfers the reactions resulting to the bridge substructure.
<b>Supplemental Appropriation</b>	An act appropriating funds in addition to those in an annual appropriation act because the need for funds is too urgent to be postponed until enactment of the next regular appropriation act.
<b>Surface Transportation Program (STP)</b>	A federal funding source for federally designated highways.
<b>System Compatibility</b>	System compatibility describes how well alternatives, either new highways or upgrades, fit into the existing highway network and the planned transportation improvement plan.
<b>System Continuity</b>	System continuity is defined by how often the existing highways transition between wide, higher speed segments to narrow, low speed segments.
<b>Telecommuting</b>	Communicating electronically (by telephone, computer, fax, etc.) with an office, either from home or from another site, instead of traveling to it physically.
<b>Title VI</b>	Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Prohibits discrimination in any program receiving federal assistance.
<b>Traffic Calming</b>	Changes in street alignment, installation of barriers, and other physical measures to reduce traffic speeds and/or cut-through volumes, in the interest of street safety, livability, and other public purposes.
<b>Traffic Circle</b>	An older-style circular intersection often having larger diameters and higher travel speeds than a roundabout.
<b>Traffic Generator</b>	Any business, government office, or place of employment or destination that generates or attracts traffic.
<b>Traffic Simulation Model</b>	A computer-based model designed to evaluate the traffic-carrying capacity and level of service of a highway intersection, corridor, or network.
<b>Trailer on Flat Car (TOFC)</b>	A mode of freight transportation in which highway freight trailers (with wheels) are transported on railroad cars equipped for this purpose.
<b>Transit Cooperative Research Program (TCRP)</b>	Administered by TRB TCRP serves as one of the principal means by which the transit industry can develop innovative near-term solutions to meet demands placed on it.
<b>Transportation Control Measures (TCM)</b>	Efforts directed toward reducing emissions of air pollutants from transportation sources by improving traffic flow, reducing congestion, or reducing vehicle use.
<b>Transportation Deficiencies</b>	A highway related facility that is unable to safely and efficiently satisfy travel demands because of the intensity of traffic volumes, capacity, and/or safety.
<b>Transportation Demand Management (TDM)</b>	Actions which are designed to change travel behavior in order to improve performance of transportation facilities and to reduce need for additional highway capacity.
<b>Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP)</b>	An ISTEA created funding category. Ten percent of STP monies must be set aside for projects that enhance the compatibility of transportation facilities with their surroundings.
<b>Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)</b>	Authorized in 1998, TEA-21 authorized federal funding for transportation investment for fiscal 1998-2003. Approximately \$217 billion in funding was authorized, the largest amount in history, which is used for highway, transit, and other surface transportation programs.
<b>Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)</b>	The MPO's Transportation Improvement Program which selects projects for funding as required. MDOT's programming document which it presents to the legislative every 2 years (BTIP) also has been referred to as the TIP.
<b>Transportation Information for Decision Enhancement (TIDE)</b>	A GIS linked data warehouse containing information from TINIS and other sources in production since 1999.
<b>Transportation Integrated Network Information System (TINIS)</b>	A mainframe based highway and bridge inventory and safety database in use since the 1970s.

<b>Term (Acronym)</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Transportation Management Area (TMA)</b>	All urbanized areas over 200,000 in population, and any other area that requests such designation.
<b>Transportation Research Board (TRB)</b>	A unit of the National Research Council. Mission is to promote innovation and progress in transportation by stimulating and conducting research, facilitating the dissemination of information, and encouraging the implementation of research results.
<b>Transportation Research Information Services (TRIS)</b>	This is the world's largest database and most comprehensive bibliographic resource on transportation information. TRIS is produced and maintained by the TRB at the National Academy of Sciences. It contains over 535,000 records of published and ongoing research on all modes and disciplines in the field of transportation.
<b>Transportation System Management (TSM)</b>	Techniques for increasing the efficiency, safety, capacity or level of service of a transportation facility without increasing its number of through travel lanes.
<b>Travel Demand Model</b>	An analytical tool (often mathematical) used by transportation planners to assist in making forecasts of land use, economic activity, travel activity and their effects on the quality of resources such as land, air and water.
<b>Trust Fund</b>	A fund credited with receipts that are held in trust by the government and earmarked by law for use in carrying out specific purposes and programs in accordance with an agreement or a statute.
<b>Turning Movement Count</b>	A count of the number of vehicle movements (left, right, and through) on each approach of an intersection for specified time periods. Turning movement counts are usually collected by observers stationed at the intersection for several hours.
<b>Unbuilt Road (or Backlog)</b>	Highways identified as in need of reconstruction or improvement to bring them up to modern operational and safety standards and adequate structural capacity.
<b>Underdrain</b>	Drainage system installed, usually parallel to the centerline of the road, to pick up subsurface water and surface water collected in catch basins and carry it away from the roadway.
<b>Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP)</b>	The management plan for the (metropolitan) planning program. Its purpose is to coordinate the planning activities of all participants in the planning process.
<b>Universal Waste</b>	Hazardous waste that is widely generated. It includes nickel cadmium batteries, fluorescent, high-pressure sodium, metal halide and other mercury containing bulbs, mercury devices, motor vehicle mercury switches, cathode ray tubes, mercury containing thermostats, and PCB ballasts.
<b>Urban</b>	Inside either the designated Federal or State urban area.
<b>Urban Collector</b>	Collector highways in small urban or urbanized areas.
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b>	A continuous urban area as designated by U.S. Bureau of the Census having a population of 50,000 or more.
<b>Urban-Rural Initiative Program (URIP)</b>	The program is divided into an Urban Initiative Program and a Rural Initiative Program. The Rural Initiative Program provides a voluntary partnership opportunity for the state and municipalities to reconstruct State Aid Minor Collector highways.
<b>Vanpool</b>	An arrangement in which a group of passengers share the use and cost of a van in traveling to and from pre-arranged destinations together.
<b>Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)</b>	A calculation used in a variety of ways by transportation planners. VMT is the sum of distances traveled by all motor vehicles in a specified region.
<b>Vehicle-Hours Traveled (VHT)</b>	VHT is a measure of automobile use and trip time. One vehicle traveling one hour constitutes one vehicle-hour.
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)</b>	Colorless gaseous compounds originating, in part, from the evaporation and incomplete combustion of fuels. In the presence of sunlight VOCs react to form ozone, a pollutant regulated by the Clean Air Act Amendments.
<b>Volume/Capacity Ratio (V/C)</b>	An index of how heavy the vehicular demand on a highway is (or may be) in relation to the vehicular capacity of the highway during a specific time period (usually one hour). A V/C greater than 1.00 indicates the demand exceeds the capacity, often resulting in long delays.
<b>Watershed</b>	The geographic area where all of the water running off the land drains to a given point of interest such as a stream, river, lake, wetland or coastal water.
<b>Wearing Surface (Wearing Course)</b>	The surface portion of a roadway or bridge deck which is in direct contact with the means of transport.
<b>Weigh in Motion (WIM)</b>	A method of collecting vehicle weight data without the need to stop vehicles. WIM data is collected by automatic sensors installed on highways at either temporary or permanent monitoring stations. WIM stations can also weigh individual axles and classify vehicles by type (size) and speed.
<b>Wetland</b>	Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.
<b>Wild and Scenic River</b>	A river or river segment, designated by the National Park Service, because of the outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural or other similar values (16 U.S.C. 1271-1287).
<b>Wing Wall</b>	The retaining wall extension of an abutment extended to the side slope material of an approach, causeway or embankment.
<b>Women's Business Enterprise (WBE)</b>	A business owned and operated by one or more women.
<b>Wrought Portion</b>	A description of right in another's property acquired by use. Rights are established by "open and notorious use" that has been "continuous and uninterrupted" for a period of 20 years.

## Acronym List

Acronym	Term
03	Ozone
4f	Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966 (49 U.S.C., Section 303) (Section 4(f))
AA	Alternative Analysis
AADT	Annual Average Daily Traffic
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
ADA	Americans With Disabilities Act
AGC	Associated General Contractors
AM	Access Management
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APEL	AASHTO Product Evaluation List
APTA	American Public Transit Association
ARAN	Automatic Road Analyzer
ATR	Automatic Traffic Recorder
ATRC	Androskoggin Transportation Resource Center
AVO	Average Vehicle Occupancy
AVR	Average Vehicle Ridership
BACTS	Bangor-Brewer Area Comprehensive Transportation Study
BAQC	Bureau of Air Quality Control
BCT	Breakaway Cable Terminal
BEP	Board of Environmental Protection
BMP	Best Management Practice
BMS	Bridge Management System
BRBH	Bridge Replacement/Bridge Rehabilitation
BTIP	Biennial Transportation Improvement Program
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990
CARS	Condition and Acquisition Reporting System
CE	Categorical Exclusion
CHIP	Collector Highway Improvement Project
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality
CMS	Congestion Management System
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas
CODES	Crash Outcome Data Evaluation System
COFC	Container on Flat Car
COG	Council of Governments
CRF	Critical Rate Factor
CUL	Compact Urban Line
CVO	Commercial Vehicle Operations
DBE	Disadvantaged Business Enterprise
DHV	Design Hourly Volume
DOT	Department of Transportation
EA	Environmental Assessment
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EJ	Environmental Justice
ENV	Office of Environment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
F&A	Bureau of Finance and Administration
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAMIS	Future Arterial Mobility Improvement Strategies
FARS	Fatal Accident Reporting System
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FRSU	Federal Rural State Urban
FTA	Federal Transit Administration
FTAC	Freight Transportation Advisory Committee
FUL	Federal Urban Line
FUSR	Federal Urban State Rural
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning Systems
GRP	Gross Regional Product
GVW	Gross Vehicle Weight
GW-A	Groundwater A
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HCL	High Crash Location

Acronym	Term
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HES/HEP	Hazard Elimination Program (funded under HSIP)
HMM	Hot Maintenance Mulch
HOV	High-Occupancy Vehicle
HPMS	Highway Performance Monitoring System
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Program
IBRCP	Innovative Bridge Research & Construction Program
IHS	Interstate Highway System
IM	Interstate Maintenance
IRI	International Roughness Index
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
ITS	Intelligent Transportation Systems
ITS/CVO	Intelligent Transportation System Commercial Vehicle Operations
IVM	Integrated Vegetation Management
IVR	Interactive Voice Response System
KACTS	Kittery Area Comprehensive Transportation Study
LCC	Life Cycle Cost
LEV	Low Emission Vehicle
LMA	Labor Market Area
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LOS	Level of Service
LRTP	Long-Range Transportation Plan
LULU	Locally Unwanted Land Use
LURC	Maine Land Use Regulation Commission
M&M	Mapping & Media Services
M&O	Bureau of Maintenance and Operations
MBE	Minority Business Enterprise
MBTA	Maine Better Transportation Association
MELT	Multiple Eccentric Loader Terminal
METRANS	Maine Transportation Network Solution
MLRC	Maine Local Roads Center
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization
MRSA	Maine Revised Statutes Annotated
MSFS	Maine State Ferry Service
MTA	Maine Turnpike Authority
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
MTS	Motor Transport Services
MTSC	Maine Transportation Safety Coalition
MUTCD	Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
NAA	Non Attainment Area
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NAC	Noise abatement criteria
NARC	National Association of Regional Councils
NASTO	Northeast Association of State Transportation Officials
NCHRP	National Cooperative Highway Research Program
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act (1970)
NETC	New England Transportation Consortium
NHI	National Highway Institute
NHS	National Highway System
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NOx	Nitrogen Oxides
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPS	Non-Point Source pollution
NRCM	Natural Resources Council of Maine
NTPEP	National Transportation Product Evaluation Program
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
OFT	Office of Freight Transportation
OHR	Office of Human Resources
OPT	Office of Passenger Transportation
ORS	Outstanding River Segment
P&PD	Plan & Program Development Division
PACTS	Portland Area Comprehensive Transportation Study
PCE	Preconstruction Engineering
PCR	Pavement Condition Rating
PD	Bureau of Project Development
PDR	Preliminary Design Report
PE	Preliminary Engineering
PI&E	Public Information & Education
PIN	Project Identification Number
PL	Planning Funds
PMS	Pavement Management System

Acronym	Term
<b>ProjEx</b>	Project Express
<b>PROMIS</b>	Project Management Information System
<b>PS&amp;E</b>	Plans, Specifications, & Estimate
<b>PTAC</b>	Passenger Transportation Advisory Committee
<b>QC/QA</b>	Quality Control/Quality Acceptance
<b>Re-Bar</b>	Reinforcing Bar
<b>RHIP</b>	Rail Highway Intersections Program
<b>RLM</b>	Route Log Mile
<b>ROD</b>	Record of Decision
<b>ROW</b>	Right of Way
<b>RPC</b>	Regional Planning Commissions
<b>RRI</b>	Rural Road Initiative
<b>RTAC</b>	Regional Transportation Advisory Committee
<b>RWIS</b>	Road Weather Information System
<b>SA</b>	State Aid Road
<b>SAFETEA</b>	Safe, Accountable, Flexible & Efficient Transportation Equity Act of 2003
<b>SH</b>	State Highway
<b>SIP</b>	State Implementation Plan
<b>SML</b>	State Maintenance Line
<b>SMS</b>	Safety Management System
<b>SOV</b>	Single-Occupant Vehicle
<b>SP&amp;R</b>	State Planning and Research funds
<b>SPO</b>	State Planning Office
<b>STIP</b>	Statewide Transportation Improvement Program
<b>STP</b>	Surface Transportation Program
<b>STPA</b>	Maine's Sensible Transportation Policy Act
<b>STPA</b>	Sensible Transportation Policy Act
<b>STPR</b>	Sensible Transportation Policy Rule
<b>SUPERPAVE</b>	SUPERior PERforming Asphalt PAVement
<b>TCM</b>	Transportation Control Measures
<b>TCRP</b>	Transit Cooperative Research Program
<b>TDM</b>	Transportation Demand Management
<b>TEA-21</b>	Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century
<b>TEP</b>	Transportation Enhancement Program
<b>TIDE</b>	Transportation Information for Decision Enhancement
<b>TINIS</b>	Transportation Integrated Network Information System
<b>TIP</b>	Transportation Improvement Program
<b>TMA</b>	Transportation Management Area
<b>TOFC</b>	Trailer on Flat Car
<b>TRB</b>	Transportation Research Board
<b>TRIS</b>	Transportation Research Information Services
<b>TSM</b>	Transportation System Management
<b>UA</b>	Urbanized Area
<b>UPWP</b>	Unified Planning Work Program
<b>URIP</b>	Urban-Rural Initiative Program
<b>V/C</b>	Volume/Capacity Ratio
<b>VHT</b>	Vehicle-Hours Traveled
<b>VMT</b>	Vehicle Miles Traveled
<b>VOCs</b>	Volatile Organic Compounds
<b>WBE</b>	Women's Business Enterprise
<b>WIM</b>	Weigh in Motion